

I AM CUTTING PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

I will sell Staple Goods for Cash paid on the delivery of goods at a discount of 20 per cent., and other goods at a discount of from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. from Regular Prices. All who have money to buy their supplies with will do well to call on me and examine my Goods and learn my Prices before buying.

My Stock of Goods consists of Staple Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing for Men, Youths and Boys; Hats and Caps; Boots and Shoes for Men, Women and Children; Furnishing Goods, consisting of Underclothes, Work Shirts, and Dress Shirts, in great variety; Collars, Cuffs, Neckties, Scarfs, Suspenders, Hose, Half-Hose, Gloves, Mitts and Handkerchiefs, in great variety. Fine Hairs (Oil, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Staple Drugs and Patent Medicines, Second-Hand Books, School Books, Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, Tablets, Box Paper, Ink, Pen Stocks, Pen Points, and all kinds of School Supplies. Watches, Clocks, Spectacles in great variety. Razors, Razor Strops, Honors, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Purses, Ladies' Bags, Satchels, Photograph and Autograph Albums, and an immense stock of Laces, Ribbons and Fancy Notions, too numerous to mention.

HENRY BARNHOUSE.

Malt-Nutrine

—the Food Drink—is the greatest tonic for nursing mothers. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it. For sale by Riecke & Backof, agents, Ironton, Mo.

For Rent.

The Commercial Hotel at Bismarck, Mo. Apply to F. ROSEN, Middlebrook, Mo.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, William Crommer and Josephine Crommer, his wife, by their certain Deed of Trust, dated the 23rd day of January, 1896, duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the County of Iron, and State of Missouri, in book 42, at page 76, did convey to Charles S. Townsend, trustee, the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Iron, and State of Missouri, to wit:

A part of lot No. five (5) of the northeast quarter of section No. five (5), in township No. thirty-three (33), north, range four (4) east, beginning at a point on the township line between townships thirty-three (33) and thirty-four (34), from which point south (50) fifty degrees east, and (50) 1-2 fifty-five and a half links distant a black oak tree, ten (10) inches in diameter; thence east ten rods; thence south (16) sixteen rods; thence west ten (10) rods; thence north (16) sixteen rods to the point of beginning—containing one acre, and being the same property acquired by Fannie Wall from D. A. Wilson and wife by deed; also a piece of ground of ten feet in width ten rods in length to the south of and directly adjoining the lot herein first above described, and on which first and last described lots there is a fence which forms the boundary thereof, and on which grounds stands the former residence of D. A. Wilson; and also another parcel of ground containing one acre, more or less, lying directly east of the lot herein first above described, and bounded as follows, to wit: commencing at the northeast corner of the said first described lot; thence with the township line east four chains to a stake fifty feet west of the center of the railroad; thence parallel with the railroad two chains and fifty and one-half links to a stake; thence west eighty-nine and one-half degrees (89-1-2), or parallel with the township line, four chains to a stake; thence north ninety and one-half degrees, two chains and fifty and one-half links, to the place of beginning at the northeast corner of the lot first described. Also one acre more or less, off of the north end of the following described tract of land, commencing at the southwest corner of the one-acre lot conveyed by David B. Wilson and wife to Mrs. Fannie Wall, and on which said one-acre lot stands the residence built by Wilson, and running south one chain and seventy links; thence east six chains and twenty-six and one-half links; thence north two degrees east nine chains and ten links; thence west to the beginning—containing two acres and eight hundred and fifty-two one-thousandths of an acre. The above being the land acquired by Wm. Crommer by deed dated March 29th, 1889, and by deed dated December 8th, 1884.

Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed described; and whereas default having been made in the payment of said note;

And, whereas, it is provided in said deed that in case of death of the trustee, or his refusal to act as such trustee, the acting sheriff of Iron county shall act as such trustee;

And, whereas, said trustee, Charles S. Townsend, refuses to act herein; Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned sheriff and trustee, will, on

Monday, the 24th day of July, 1899, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. of that day, at the court house door in the City of Ironton, county of Iron, and State of Missouri, proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the real estate above described, to satisfy said note, interest and expenses of this proceeding.

Ironton, Mo., June 20th, 1899.

P. S. GREGORY,

Sheriff and Trustee.



RAMON'S Tonic Regulator

is not only the best Liver and Kidney medicine but supplies all the elements of Liver Food lacking in your daily diet. Convenient to use, pleasant to take, thorough in action and the best tonic. Price \$1.00.

BROWN MFG. CO., Prop'rs, Greenville, Tenn.

SOMETHING LONG NEEDED!

City Market

LUNCH-ROOM.

The undersigned have opened a City Market and Lunch Room in the GIOVANNONI BUILDING, across the street from the Court House.

FRESH VEGETABLES

and Delicacies of the Season Always on Hand.

GRANDHOMME GIOVANNONI.

New Goods For the Season!



WHITWORTH SONS

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEM.

Dry Goods, Notions, CLOTHING.

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, ETC

Full Line of Honest Merchandise,

TO BE SOLD AT HONEST PRICES.

Country Produce Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

ON THE OTHER CORNER—

Furniture, Hardware, CUTLERY

House Furnishing Goods

From a Door Latch to a

PARLOR SUITE.

Full Line of Farm Implements AT REASONABLE PRICES.

WHITWORTH SONS.

THE WORLD'S Greatest Magnetic Healer!

PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT CLINTON, MO., AT THE Famous White Sulphur Springs!

PROF. O. R. BENTLEY,

The Recognized Founder of Magnetic Healing Science, and the Instructor of most of the Successful Practitioners of to-day: HAS PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT CLINTON, at the Sulphur Springs, the BENTLEY MAGNETIC SANITARIUM.

Where in a beautiful natural grove, adjacent to the great fountain of pure, health giving water, with its beautiful lake, bath houses and large, roomy and comfortable family hotel, he is prepared to treat the sick and afflicted, and where all who desire, can secure the benefits of his twenty years of study in the art of healing without medicine or knife, surrounded by all the conveniences and luxuries of home, yet at prices to suit the purse of all.

Prof. Bentley can be found at his private apartments at the Artesian Hotel at all hours, where he will give

CONSULTATION FREE

To all who apply. Prof. Bentley has no superior in his profession. Persons with severe cases of chronic diseases have come to him for relief and have been permanently cured. Every patient is invited to consult and consult with him free of all charge.

Magnetic Healing, is to-day, beyond a doubt, the greatest of all sciences. So many cures have been made by this great hidden power, that medical men and scientists throughout all the world, are convinced that "Magnetic Power" is destined to be supreme over any and all diseases the human body is heir to, and thereby revolutionize the art of cure.

Professor Bentley teaches this system. He has pupils who after completing the course, have been able to build up a practice which pays them two to three hundred dollars per month. We shall be pleased to correspond with students and others who desire to study this branch of science.

Below are given extracts from a few of the thousands of letters which have been and are received daily by Prof. Bentley and mention of a few of the cases which Prof. Bentley has treated with wonderful success:

It gives me pleasure to say to any whom it may interest, that Magnetic Treatment may be taken with perfect success any distance from the operator.

Having been completely and permanently cured of consumption, by this method, I confidently commend it to every one seeking relief from disease.

Dr. G. R. Bentley has proven himself to be a competent, thorough, conscientious practitioner of Magnetic Healing and my gratitude is unbounded for the new life I have been able to enter through his power.

WILSON, Mo., April 27th, 1899.

DEAR DOCTOR: I am now in perfect health and have been ever since taking your treatment. Words cannot express my gratitude to you for having cured me of my dreadful disease.

Ten years before taking your absent treatment I had been a sufferer from stomach trouble, fits, and also had the bad habit of drinking. I tried several doctors and patent medicines of different kinds, but all of no avail. I was advised to try your Absent Magnetic Treatment, and after a few months' treatment, I was positively restored to health. I will cheerfully answer any letters concerning my case, if a stamp be enclosed.

I have no hesitancy in recommending Dr. Bentley to any one. J. F. KEELE.

A WEAK WOMAN MADE STRONG.

Mrs. Pearl Smith, of 106 Broadway, Sedalia, Mo., had suffered untold agonies for months from female trouble. The nervous system was all torn to pieces. Physically and mentally she was well nigh a wreck. She spent thousands of dollars in a vain endeavor to find relief, but all the remedies and doctors failed to cure her. A friend told her of Dr. O. R. Bentley who was then in her town. She went to him, and was given a treatment. She continued the treatment for a month, and at the close of that time she was entirely well; her pains and nervousness were all gone, and she was a new woman, and, by Providence, found this wonderful Healer and was treated by him.

CURED BY BENTLEY'S MAGNETIC METHOD.

Mrs. N. A. Hosack, of Brownington, Mo., was a sufferer from rheumatism. At times she could scarcely walk, and could not rest five minutes when awake, and often would be aroused from sleep with the terrible pains and misery. She could not tell where she hurt worse. She heard of Prof. Bentley, who was curing scores of people at the time in Deepwater, Mo., and decided to try his treatment. After taking his treatment for a few weeks, her sufferings were all gone, and she was a new woman, and every respect.

SUFFERED FOR YEARS.

Mrs. Mattie Davis, of Brownington, Mo., has been a sufferer for years with bladder and womb trouble; her very existence was a struggle against the dreaded. Life was a burden to her. She had Prof. Bentley treat her. After the first treatment, every particle of pain had left her, and in a few weeks she was entirely cured. She now praises Prof. Bentley and his wonderful method of healing and the happiness Prof. Bentley has brought in her home.

CHRONIC OR PERIODICAL SORE THROAT CURED BY MAGNETIC TREATMENT.

Mrs. Kate Horner, of Deepwater, Mo., had been suffering untold miseries with a chronic sore throat. Great ulcers forming and causing a terrible lot of pain. She tried remedy after remedy, but Prof. Bentley got Prof. Bentley's treatment. After a few treatments her throat got well and she was entirely cured. She thinks Prof. Bentley's method of Magnetic Healing is the best she has ever known, and that words are inadequate to express her gratitude to him, and she heartily recommends his treatment to every sufferer.

CURED OF STOMACH TROUBLE.

Mrs. Geo. Gregory, of Deepwater, Mo., has been a constant sufferer for several years with a terrible stomach trouble. She tried several of the best doctors in her town, and almost every kind of patent medicine without relief. She could eat no strong diet, and suffered continually with her stomach. She concluded to try Prof. Bentley's Absent Magnetic Treatment. After the first treatment she could eat most anything and never be troubled with any pain. She took the treatment for a few weeks and was permanently cured. Words cannot express her gratitude for the happiness Prof. Bentley has brought in her home.

MRS. NANNIE B. BURRESS CURED BY ABSENT TREATMENT.

Mrs. Nannie B. Burress, of Sedalia, Mo., 22 E. 4th street, was a sufferer from nervous depression and was impossible for her husband to get along with. She had no rest, and any kind of strong diet. She tried all the best remedies for her ailments but without success, and gradually grew weaker and weaker. She finally heard of Prof. Bentley's wonderful Absent Magnetic Treatment, and decided to try it. She wrote him, and after taking his absent treatment for a few weeks she was permanently cured of all her troubles. She now rejoices to know and says to every woman, and that words cannot express her joy in knowing that her sufferings are over.

CURED OF FITS.

Auntson, son of Henry Hunt, of Lowry City, Mo., was afflicted with fits for years, in fact, ever since he was born. He had been treated by the best doctors of his town, and had paid out for patent medicines but nothing did him any good. Mr. Hunt hearing of Prof. Bentley's treatment, and that he had cured many cases, he decided to try it. He and Mrs. Hunt are overjoyed to know their child is cured of his terrible malady. Words cannot express their praise of Prof. Bentley and his wonderful Magnetic Treatment.

Thousands are Cured by our Absent Treatment. Write G. C. HOFFMAN, Manager, Clinton, Mo.

Concerning Prosperity.

The farmers' side of the question, says the *Journal of Agriculture*, has been very strongly stated by one of our able country exchanges. During the first week of March, 1897, the week of McKinley's inauguration, when the coming prosperity was heralded abroad, a farmer of Boone county, in this State, brought 12 head of hogs to his local market and sold them for \$104.10. With part of this money he bought the following bill of goods:

3 kegs of nails at \$1.75 each. 5.25
200 lbs. wire, \$2.10 per hundred. 4.20
1 cook stove for \$30. 30.00
1 pig iron, \$1.50. 1.50
Miscellaneous hardware and tinware, \$11.62. 11.62
Patent medicines and drugs, \$10.50. 10.50
160 lbs. sugar, \$11.25. 11.25

This left him something over \$20 to pay his doctor's bills and square accounts with the editor.

The first week in this month the same farmer brought thirteen hogs to his local market and sold them for \$105. Then, at the suggestion of the editor, he visited the same stores that he had purchased his goods from in 1897, and obtained present prices for the same articles, with the following results:

3 kegs nails, \$2.50 each. 7.50
200 lbs. wire, \$2.10. 4.20
The same cook stove, \$38. 38.00
The same pig iron, \$1.50. 1.50
The same plow, \$12.50. 12.50
Duplicate bill of hard & tinware, \$16.40. 16.40
The same bill of drugs, \$11.25. 11.25
160 lbs. sugar, \$11.25. 11.25

Total increase. \$31.33

The farmer received less for his hogs than he did in 1897, and would have been required to pay \$31.33 more for his small bill of necessities for his family and farm. It can readily be seen, therefore, that the farmer, as usual, "got left" in the mighty wave of prosperity that has come to us.

The editor carried the comparison a little further, with the following interesting results:

"The farmer might have followed the prosperity story farther for his own instruction and profit. Here is a St. Louis market report for the week McKinley was inaugurated in 1897,

and this week's report, giving the top prices on

WHAT THE FARMER SELLS:

March, 1897. June, 1899.

Cattle. \$1.35. \$1.50
Hogs. \$9.00. \$9.25
Wheat. \$0.58. \$0.71-1/2
Corn. 67. 65-4

Thus cattle alone have advanced, and that rise a small one. Hogs have held their own. Wheat is off 15 cents and cotton is down nearly 2 cents.

Then suppose he starts an investigation as to the

THINGS THE FARMER BUYS:

March, 1897. June, 1899.

Nails per keg. \$1.75. \$2.50
Wire per cwt. \$2.10. \$2.10
Stoves. \$30.00. \$38.00
All hardware from. 25 to 40 per cent. increase
Tinware. 40 to 50 per cent. increase
All drugs, patent & medicine. 25 to 30 per cent. increase
Lumber from. 10 to 25 per cent. increase
Sugar. 20 to 30 per cent. increase
Dry Goods from. 2 to 20 per cent. increase

Doctor bills no less. Insurance no less. Taxes higher than ever—having to pay war stamp taxes.

A farmer can get a little more for his cattle, but the material in a house that would cost him \$1,000 in March, 1897, would cost him now \$1,300. He cannot get a farthing more for his pork, but it costs him \$7.50 more to build a half mile of wire fence. His wheat will not sell for as much by 15 or 20c, but the plow he puts in it with cost him a fourth more.

The editor concludes his remarks by saying that McKinley's prosperity is like "a pyramid set on top of a pile."

These are some of the "signs of the times." The subject seems interesting, and we may pursue it further next week.

Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. LAW, Keokuk, Iowa. For sale by Geo. C. Jacobs, druggist.

"RUBBING" OLD GRAVESTONES

The Girl Had an Experience When She Tried to Find Materials for the Work.

The easiest thing in the world is to take an impression of an old stone or carving, which has the design incised, with a bit of shoemaker's wax and a piece of paper. It is a wonder that the gravestone of the immortal bard Shakespeare is not entirely worn out with the enthusiastic labors of tireless tourists. The words, "Good friend, for Jesus' sake, forbear to dig the bones interred here," are to be seen in the parlor of many a traveler, who will declare with delight that he took the design himself.

Rubbing brasses in old churches abroad is a fad, and there is said to be a club whose members are young women accustomed to travel, each of whom must have rubbed her brass to belong. These brasses are quaint old tablets, dedicated to the memories of old-time knights and ladies, and they come out on paper delightfully. The inscriptions on old-time church gravestones in American graveyards can be preserved in face-simile in the same way. It is a blessing to the geologist, and it is something of this kind that the girl wished to do when she started out to find the materials. A man, perhaps, would have exerted his ingenuity and thought out some materials which would have answered the purpose, experimented, and, after a time, found just what he wanted. Not so the girl.

After the manner of her sex and an amateur, she wished to start with professional materials and have everything in every way up to date. Perhaps she thought the fun of going for them would be as great as getting the impression after they were found. That would be an entirely feminine feeling, and looking for the materials was quite in line with shopping.

The materials required were paper, blue wax, and gelatine lozenges. For these materials she went to the shops where artists' materials are kept. First, however, she went to a few book stores where different lines of good pictures are found; to a regular art store, and later laid siege to the downtown shops where artists' materials are kept, and everything in that line is kept. If the shopping instinct was at work it was gratified. Shop after shop was visited without success. Everywhere there was a general knowledge of the exact nature of the materials or where they could be found.

It was from the Museum of Natural History, finally, that the information came. They make tracings there for reproduction, and have copied carvings on slate, bone and wood that came from the North Pacific coast. They have a tough, thin, white tissue paper which they use for that purpose, but that is too thin for use on old stones. For this, ordinary brown or white wrapping paper may be used, but some care and a little experimenting is required in selecting the kind, for the paper must be strong and yet soft to receive the impression well.

Heelball, they said at the museum, is the material used for rubbing. It is a shoemaker's wax and will come from the art furnishing stores, or from the shops where they sell shoemakers' findings. And the gelatine lozenges—why, what can be better than the lozenges they sell in the shops for colds, or ordinary jubilee paste?

The lozenges are put at the four corners of the paper, which is fastened by them to the four corners of the stone from which the inscription is to be taken. These hold it in place and the work can be done in the open air, and getting the inscription with accuracy and delicacy.

To get the heelball was the next consideration, and there was another but less extended round of the art supply stores again, without result. The shoemakers' findings shops were next in order. There are any number of big shoe establishments on Duane street, and here the girl finally made her way, with some hesitancy, and found just what she wanted at the second place she visited, a big wholesale place.

"Sixty cents a dozen," said the clerk, politely.

"But I wanted only one," said the girl, with visions of a big dollar in her mind. "Nothing but gravestone rubbing if you big pieces of wax were to be disposed of. 'Can't you sell me a single piece?'"

"Well, that is something we do not do very often," replied the clerk; "but perhaps we could manage it this time."

Then the girl picked out one piece of American heelball, a little square pyramid with the top cut off, and about four inches long, the regulation shape and just right for impression taking, and also one round piece of English make, the size of a 50-cent piece, but five times as thick.

"Seven cents," said the clerk. "But we shall have to do this in the regular way. I must take down your name and address and take you to the cashier's window to pay the bill, and then you must sign it."

That was a great deal of ceremony for a small thing, but in the girl's estimation the precious heelball she was carrying off was entirely worth it all, and her face beamed with satisfaction.

It is probable that any large shoe dealer and manufacturer would obtain the heelball for a regular customer, and it is certain that the art stores are not preparing for a large army of gravestone or tablet impression takers.—N. Y. Times.

A Question of Authenticity.

Prince Bismarck seems to have left a great deal of hair to his admirers. One barber announces that he has kept all the "clippings," but a rival is in the field with another collection. German patriots who want to wear Bismarck's hair as a charm against foreign invasion will find there is no lack of the precious commodity.—London Illustrated News.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Differences Between Two Countries Whose Ties Are Near the Breaking Point.

The demand of Norway and of the Norwegians for political autonomy and the reluctance or refusal of Sweden and the Swedes to grant it is a matter of growing interest. The Norwegian constitution dates back to 1814, and the rights which the Swedes aver were surrendered to the common monarchy along with the right of the king of Sweden to declare war, make peace, contract alliances, send and receive ambassadors, and manage the foreign affairs of the two kingdoms. The exact political relations between Norway and Sweden were not very clearly defined, and as a result of this indefiniteness and the ambiguity of the laws concerning them there has recently been a great deal of friction. The most recent cause of controversy arose from the alleged attempt of the king of Sweden to reduce the strength of the Norwegian army while maintaining a large Swedish army for use in the event of trouble.

The area of Sweden is 172,000 square miles; the area of Norway is 124,000 square miles, or considerably less. The population of Sweden is nearly 5,000,000; the population of Norway is 2,000,000. The population per square mile of Sweden is 28; of Norway, 16. In a total population of 5,000,000 in Sweden, the excess of females is 100,000; it is just as large in Norway, in a total population of only 2,000,000. Sweden has one large city, Stockholm, with a population of nearly 300,000; the largest city in Norway is Christiania, which is only half as large. The excess of births over deaths in Sweden is 60,000 a year; in Norway it is 30,000. The total emigration from Sweden in a year is 45,000, mostly male; from Norway it averages 10,000.

Practically all the emigration from Norway and Sweden is to the United States. There is some immigration into Sweden—into Norway none at all. The population of both countries is mainly rural, but more largely so in Sweden than in Norway as there are Norwegians in Sweden. There were 1,500 Americans in Sweden by the last census, but no Americans to speak of in Norway. Financially Sweden is much the stronger country of the two, and the Swedish army is generally regarded as more formidable than the Norwegian army, which numbers 30,000. The Swedish army numbers about 40,000 on a peace footing.

The total debt of Sweden is 230,000,000 crowns, or about \$70,000,000. The total debt of Norway is 160,000,000 crowns, or nearly \$40,000,000. The revenues of Sweden are from customs and excise chiefly, from an income tax and from the sale of stamps; the income of Norway is from customs chiefly. The post office receipts are relatively greater in Norway than in Sweden, and the internal revenue taxes are much larger in Sweden than in Norway. The Swedish army costs about 25 per cent. of the total national outlay. The Norwegian army costs about one-seventh. Norway spends more relatively for its navy than Sweden, and the civil list of Sweden is, of course, very much larger than that of Norway. Seventy-three per cent. of the forest lands of Norway are pine forests. Sweden, by the last census, had 30,000 miners. The iron and coal mines chiefly. Sweden's chief exports are to England; the chief imports to Sweden are from Germany. The United States does very little business with Sweden. The chief exports of Norway are to Great Britain and the chief imports are from that country. There are 6,500 miles of railroad in Norway, and a smaller mileage in Sweden. There are 15,000 miles of telegraph lines in Norway and 8,500 only in Sweden.—N. Y. Sun.

Fortunes Spent for Toys.

The children of the United States each year consume toys that cost at retail \$45,000,000. Of this sum the imported goods represent \$15,000,000. And the domestic product \$30,000,000. The little ones of New York city get more than their proportionate share of this enormous expenditure, for there is spent for them annually \$3,000,000. One-third of this is for imported playthings and two-thirds for the home products. There is a marked tendency toward mechanical toys, and more that is new and interesting is found in this direction than in any other. Within the range of these mechanical playthings is observable a great increase in iron toys, all of which are made in this country and fitted for hard use in the hands of destructive children.—N. Y. Herald.

Saw Mill for Sale.

The undersigned will sell at reasonable terms the Schmittner Saw Mill near Graniteville. Heavy engine, four-horse boilers, 2 circular saws. In complete running order and in good condition. Fine location. Will be sold either with or without site. Reason for selling: death of proprietor. For terms apply to

Mrs. F. SCHMITTNER, Pilot Knob, Mo.

The White Rabbit—Grandhomme & Giovanni.

To those living

in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensable, they keep the system in perfect order and are

an absolute cure

for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills